

The Woman's Column.

VOL. 1

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, DECEMBER 25 1897

No. 52.

The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

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Subscription . . . 50 cents per annum.
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

After Jan. 1, 1898, the price of the WOMAN'S COLUMN will be reduced to 25 cents, and it will be issued fortnightly. Those who have paid in advance will be credited with double the length of their subscription, so that they will receive the full number of copies for which they have paid.

The object of this change is to make the paper more useful for missionary work. When the price was 25 cents, the COLUMN rapidly attained an enormous circulation, but the expenses greatly exceeded the receipts. When the price was raised to 50 cents, the paper came nearer to covering expenses, but the increase of circulation was wholly checked. From the most widely separated parts of the country, friends who had been in the habit of sending in long lists of new subscribers wrote that they were unable to get many at the increased price. As the main object of publishing the WOMAN'S COLUMN has always been to do missionary work, it has been thought best to put down the price again to a point that will bring it within the reach of all, and to lessen expense by lessening the number of issues.

Several thousand subscribers are in arrears, and the cost of sending repeated bills for these small amounts necessitates a new system. After Jan. 1, 1898, the paper will be stopped when the subscription expires.

THANKS FROM MRS. LIVERMORE.

It is not possible for me to express my thanks, personally, to the many kind friends whose generous contributions to my table at the Bazar made it a success. They are so numerous and widely scattered that I am compelled to use the WOMAN'S COLUMN as the medium of my gratitude. Their gifts realized to the Bazar the sum of \$203.28, for which I am profoundly thankful.

Considering the bad weather of the week, and the fact that eight other fairs were in progress at the same time, the Woman Suffrage Bazar was a great success. The other fairs were in aid of

churches, or charities, and it was to be expected they would be largely patronized. Nevertheless, the Suffrage Fair lacked neither visitors nor purchasers, and at times it was crowded to the point of discomfort. It was a remarkably pleasant occasion. Every one was cheery and courteous, the utmost sociality and goodwill prevailed, and a more harmonious company of saleswomen and bargain-hunters never met around the tables of a fair.

The machinery of the Bazar was wonderfully lubricated by the gentleness and kindness of Miss Turner. She shrank from the responsibilities of the position, which she was forced to take by the logic of events, but she developed administrative ability that made her one of the best Bazar presidents I have ever known. Lorimer Hall is the equal of its prototype, the Meinaon, for its infliction of "colds" on the human system, and I left the somewhat sepulchral, although brilliant hall, on the night of the largest crowd, fairly obsessed by a cold, which no remedial power has yet been able to exorcise. But the girls of my town came to my relief, and returned from the Fair night after night to assure me, in their grandiose fashion, that "I was not needed, that everything was going on splendidly, and that Miss Turner was just too lovely for anything!"

It is an infinite comfort to those of us who are awaiting our discharge from the service of life that young people of ability, willing and enthusiastic, are coming forward to take our places. M. A. L.
Melrose, Mass.

MRS. BUTLER AND LADY SOMERSET.

Mrs. Josephine E. Butler has resigned her position as Superintendent of Social Purity in the World's W. C. T. U., because Lady Henry Somerset was elected Vice-President. With entire respect for the purity of Mrs. Butler's motives, we cannot help thinking that she has made a mistake in taking this action. Since the World's W. C. T. U. had declared itself unequivocally in agreement with Mrs. Butler as regards the State regulation of vice, and in disagreement with Lady Henry, it seems to us that if anybody would have sacrificed consistency by remaining in the organization, it was Lady Henry, not Mrs. Butler. No one can walk by another's conscience, however, and Mrs. Butler has undoubtedly taken the course that seemed to her right and necessary under the circumstances.

At the last meeting of the French academy, among those who received the "prizes of virtue" was an old lady of Alsace. She had refused a pension from the German government, "not wishing to take anything from those who had ravaged her country."

SUFFRAGE BAZAR REPORT.

The detailed report of the receipts of the Suffrage Bazar will have to be postponed yet another week, as money is still coming in, both from the Supplementary Sale at 3 Park Street, and from tickets sold in advance of the Bazar but only now reported and paid for. It is clear, however, that the profits of the Bazar are going to be even larger than the rough estimate published last week. A. S. B.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to the friends of equal rights for women!

MISS JESSIE FULLER is the competent and efficient clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of South Dakota.

MRS. JENNIE C. CROLY ("Jennie June") has been appointed by Mayor Strong, of New York, an inspector of public schools for a term of five years.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD was welcomed home to Evanston, in a great meeting held in Emmanuel Church on a Sunday afternoon.

BARONESS HIRSCH will found a colony near Smyrna for the 150 families who fled from Russia, some three years ago, on account of persecution.

MRS. JANET CARLYLE HANNING, sister of Thomas Carlyle, and the last member of the family, died a few days ago at the residence of her son-in-law in Toronto, aged 85 years.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON will lecture before the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, on the third Thursday evening in January, on "Modern Myths."

MISS ESTELLE REEL has been a success as State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Wyoming. By virtue of her office she has charge of leasing and selling the State school lands. Under her administration the income of the State from this source has increased from \$100 to \$1,000 a week. Just now she is trying to get a longer tenure of office for teachers.

MISS ALICE B. SANGER, the only woman ever engaged as a stenographer at the White House, is a clerk in the post-office department. She was one of the earliest and best women phonographers in Indianapolis, Ind., and when her townsman, Gen. Benjamin Harrison, became President, she was engaged in the office of the executive mansion. She now receives \$1400 a year.

MISS JANE ADDAMS approves the plan for giving free lectures to foreigners in Chicago in their own languages, on American history and other subjects that will fit them for the duties of citizenship. Miss Addams says, "In the neighborhood of Hull House there are whole colonies of Italians and Greeks which would, I believe, contribute large audiences to the proposed lectures."

WITH WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Massachusetts furnishes New York the first woman doctor whom that State has accepted in its hospital service. Dr. Marie Benoit, of Lowell, has been appointed medical interne from the civil service list, and attached to the hospital for epileptics.

Dr. Hamilton, the Englishwoman who has been court physician of Afghanistan for many years, says it is totally impossible for a Westerner to understand an Oriental. "As far as the east is from the west," so differ the two modes of thought. Yet there have been many instances of sincere and lasting friendship between an Oriental and an Occidental.

An English paper says: "It is a fact of interest, whether we view the increase in number of women doctors with favor or disfavor, that the number of women candidates now being examined for the degree of bachelor of medicine and surgery by London University is no less than twenty, or about one-fourth of the total number of candidates. This is the highest number yet recorded of women candidates for this degree."

The scavenger who daily cleans the court of the Methodist Hospital at Tientsin, China, sent for the women physicians in great haste the other day, saying that he had found a baby in the sink at the back of the gatehouse. "A baby truly," says the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, "but in such a condition! There it lay, just as the man had dragged it out—a new-born babe, without any clothing on, and so covered with dirt and filth that it was hardly recognizable as a child. How it came there they did not know, but the fact that it was, and had to be cared for, was very real. The little girl (for who ever heard of a boy being cast away in China?) was taken into the hospital, washed, dressed and fed, after which the Bible women cared for it tenderly until a good home was found."

It is hoped another year to meet all current expenses in the Methodist Hospital at Peking from gifts. These do not all come from rich women. One poor woman brings her offering of five cents the first day of every month. Some on a feast day remember the hospital with fifty cents or a dollar, while others of larger means bring \$5 or \$10.

WOMEN ON LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

Seven women have just been elected to the London School Board. Two are of especial ability and experience in educational matters—Miss M. A. Eve and Miss Honnor Morten. The *London Daily News* thinks it remarkable that Miss McKee, with Mr. Levison-Gower, should have come out first in what is called "the city"—that is, the great commercial district in the vicinity of the Mansion House and the Bank of England. In Westminster, a Church stronghold, Miss Elder headed the poll, beating the ecclesiastical party two to one. In Finsbury, it is conceded that the educational services of Miss Eve, who comes of a race of efficient teachers, "will be priceless," to quote the *News* again. Miss Mary H. Krout, writing from London to the *Chicago Inter-*

Ocean, says: "The contest this year has been, literally, a contest between Church and State—those who have endeavored to secure secular schools being known as 'progressives,' while their opponents, who wish to make them in a measure subject to church control, have been known as 'moderates.' Of the seven women elected all were 'progressives.' This is certainly an indication that women in official positions are not afraid to stand for justice and right, which they no longer confound with ecclesiasticism."

TAKING TURNS.

Last year the girls in a school in Brookline, Mass., took lessons in bread and cake-making, while the boys learned carpentry and carving. This year the girls are making wooden tables and chairs, but the boys, one day each week, are taught to make coffee, to boil cereals, to broil steaks, to fry and scramble eggs, and to make omelets. One boy, while admitting that the failures were many, remarked that cooking was much nicer than sawing boards or hammering nails, "Cos you can walk around and talk and taste all the things." The *Youth's Companion* says: "Whatever that cooking-class may do for the boys, the lessons in carpentry will do much for the girls if they teach them to hammer in a nail without pounding a finger-nail or splitting the board, and to set a screw and saw a board without becoming nervous."

NEW YORK NOTES.

On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15, the executive committee of "the Civic and Political Union of the City of New York" met at the residence of Mrs. Esther Herrman, 59 West 56th Street. There were present delegates representing the City League, the Society for Political Study, and the 1st, 18th, 21st, 22d and 24th Assembly District clubs of the city; from Brooklyn, the Bedford League; and from Queens, the Woodhaven and Ozone Park Political Equality Club. Mrs. Mary E. Craigie could not take up the duties of treasurer of the Union, and therefore Mrs. Cornelia K. Hood, president of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Society, was elected to that office. The name of the Union was again discussed and the one given above finally adopted, as expressing the purposes of the organization in its endeavors to protect the civic as well as political interests of the women of the new metropolis.

Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff, vice-president, and representing the Bedford League, presented the Brooklyn Single Tax League of Brooklyn, a society of women desiring admission to the Union, and by a unanimous vote it was admitted.

Active work for the benefit of women was next discussed. At present many restaurants and hotels of the city will not give a woman coming in after dark anything to eat, insisting that no "lady without an escort," meaning, of course, unaccompanied by a man, shall be allowed to satisfy hunger except by daylight. Several anecdotes were related of ladies of unmistakable respectability, who after night-

fall had been turned out of restaurants of high standing, although everything in their appearance indicated that they were above suspicion of being other than persons of respectability and social standing. A committee on civil rights was appointed, with Mrs. Hood as chairman, to see what could be done to do away with this insulting discrimination. A committee on industrial rights was appointed, of which Miss Keyser was made chairman, having for its object securing equal pay for equal work for all women employees of the city. In the elevated railroads of Brooklyn it was stated that the women ticket-takers receive only \$40 per month for ten hours' work, while men doing similar duty are paid \$50 to \$60 per month and serve only eight hours. Other instances of wrong were related, and the committee was instructed to investigate all such cases. It is hoped that by united action the Union may be able to accomplish much of benefit for self-supporting women.

FELICIA HEMANS'S POEM.

Felicia Hemans's famous poem, "The breaking waves dashed high," was sung, read and recited by thousands during the last week of December, in honor of Forefathers' Day. The *Christian Endeavor World* says:

It is rather singular that this stirring song should have been written by one who had never visited our shores. Mrs. Hemans, to be sure, was not indifferent to America, for she had, as she expressed it, been "better understood in Massachusetts than in England." She had a number of warm friends here, prominent among them Dr. Bancroft and Professor Norton, of Cambridge.

It was not, however, as a deliberate return for this appreciation and friendship that she came to write "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," but by a mere accident. When Rev. Charles Brooks visited her some time in the forties, he took the opportunity to thank her for her poem, on behalf of the Old Colony Pilgrim Society.

"Should you like to know how I came to write it?" asked the poetess. "One day I was in a book-store, and bought a couple of volumes. When I took them home my eye was caught by the newspaper that was wrapped around them, and I took it off and looked at it more closely. There was printed on it part of an address delivered at Plymouth on some anniversary. There was no heading and no date. The excellence of the paper and beauty of the type first arrested my attention. How this stray fragment got to Ireland, I could never ascertain. I began to read, and I found that it contained an entire description of the fact of landing, and so beautiful was the painting, and so thrilling the fact that I could not rest till I had thrown them into verse. I took off my bonnet, seized my pen, and having read and re-read the story, I caught the fire from this transatlantic torch, and began to write; and before I was aware I had finished my poem."

Mr. Brooks then told her how greatly the people of New England valued the lines for their truthfulness and spirit, and how he had stood with more than a thousand persons in the old Pilgrim Church at Plymouth on Forefathers' Day, and sung with them her exquisite hymn. Tears came into the eyes of the poetess, and it was some moments before she could command her voice.

"There are two lines in the poem," said

Mr. Brooks, "which the descendants of the Pilgrims prize above all the rest."

"Indeed! which are they?" she asked.

"They have left unstained what there they found—"

"Oh, yes!" she said, hastily interrupting him, and reciting the last line,

"'Freedom to worship God.'"

Then, raising her voice, her eye at the same moment beaming with religious enthusiasm, she exclaimed, "It is the truth there which makes the poetry."

WOMAN'S NEED OF THE BALLOT.

The editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal* lately published an article, entitled "Better Wait Awhile," in which he declared that Mrs. Stetson had said, in a woman suffrage meeting in Boston, that it was too much of a strain for the modern husband to support his family, and that "in the future he is to contribute only his share for the support of home and family." He thought it was natural for a man to support his family, and that women had better first obtain the ballot before attempting to revolutionize the marriage system and destroy the natural relations of the sexes.

I think, with the editor of the *Courier-Journal*, that women had better devote their efforts to obtaining the right of suffrage for themselves, and let men continue to do as much for the support of their families in the future as they have done in the past, whatever that may have been. So I call public attention to the fact that the right of suffrage is the primary right by which an equal protection of the laws in life, liberty and property is secured in this country, and that our disfranchised women do not enjoy equal protection of the laws with men in any of these things. Disfranchised women are now taxed on their property in opposition to their public protests, although our Revolutionary fathers declared that "taxation without representation is tyranny."

Women who are denied all voice in the electing of representatives are forced to obey laws which have been made by men in our Legislatures, although Benjamin Franklin has written, "They who have no voice nor vote in the electing of representatives do not enjoy liberty, but are absolutely enslaved to those who have votes and to their representatives; for to be enslaved is to have governors whom other men have set over us, and to be subject to laws made by the representatives of others, without having had representatives of our own to give consent in our behalf."

Women who are denied the right to vote, hold office, or share in the administration of the laws as jurors, are tried and put to death by bodies of men, although the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have forced every State in the Union to protect black men, equally with white men, in the right to share in the administration of the laws as jurors, by holding in their *Strander* decision that a jury of one's peers is a body of men who occupy the "same legal status in society" as that which the person whose rights they have been summoned to determine occupied in it. Enfranchised, office-holding black men therefore must be

elevated up to the same legal status as white men by being protected by law in the right to share in the administration of the laws as jurors, before a body of white men can be a jury for the trial of a black man. SARAH CLAY BENNETT.

Richmond, Ky.

THE LATEST CELL THEORY.

It has always been claimed that the woman's part in the genesis of a new life was largely passive, but later scientific study has proved the contrary. The bearing of this more accurate information on the question of woman's status in the world is far more practical than might be at first supposed, for so long as she was looked upon as a receptacle rather than an originator of creative force, it was more natural to hold her in a position of inferiority, since creation is the most god-like act of which we know. This fallacy has been so universally accepted as a fact that it is still entrenched even in cultivated minds, and we see the outcome in such phrases as, "A son was born to Mr. —;" "A man wishes to leave to his children an adequate inheritance;" and others of a similar misleading character; but all the while it was true in God's economy of every family, whether in the life of animals or plants, that the mother not only contributed as largely to the initial enterprise of a new life as did her companion, but, in addition, furnished the laboratory in which, through nutrition supplied wholly by herself, the little life grew to completeness.

Dr. Wilson of Columbia University has written a book entitled "The Cell in Development and Inheritance," published by Macmillan Co., New York. It demonstrates the absolute equality of the nuclei of the male and female germ-cells, and it is in an infusion of these nuclei that the germ originates. The sex-cells themselves, which contain the nuclei, differ in many particulars, notably in size, the sperm cell containing little except its nucleus and an infinitesimal point which regulates the process of fusion and germination, while the egg-cell contains the yolk or mass of nutriment destined to sustain the germ for a long time, and to be the seat of the fusion process.

F. W.

Queen Sophia, of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III. of Holland, was a great friend of France and hated Bismarck. Before the war of 1870, there was an international exhibition in Amsterdam, which the Queen visited. She was conducted over the whole place by the committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said: "Now your Majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany." "Ah! Bismarck!" she cried, with some glee. The members stood aghast. They had been about to show her a specimen of the Colorado beetle, which was doing great damage to German agriculture.

Two of the faculty of the Portland School of Mines, at Portland, Ore., are women; Miss Grace Davis, late of Vassar College, is instructor in chemistry, and Miss I. Sedgwick, A. M., is teaching in chemistry and mineralogy.

There are 100,000 women workers in New York City who support families.

Of the 451 colleges and universities in the United States, only forty-one are closed to women.

A sentinel having addressed the Empress as "Fräulein," the German Emperor has ordered a portrait of her majesty to be hung in all the barracks of Germany.

There are in Germany 3 women chimney sweeps, 7 workers in armory, 19 clock-makers, 147 tinkers, 50 roadmakers, 379 blacksmiths, 309 masons, and 2,000 marble workers.

As early as 1785, the Rev. Dr. Freeman, pastor of King's Chapel, Boston, and grandfather of James Freeman Clarke, remodelled the church service by leaving the word "obey" out of the marriage service.

The members of the Baltimore Rainy Day Club wear boots and leggings, and have their dresses five inches above the ground. The Club has committees to push the objects of the organization among the working women. Miss McIlvaine, the president, says they have received hearty commendation from physicians, who urge them to advocate short dresses for all street wear, as a safeguard against disease germs. She also says that men generally have not criticised their dress.

The *London Daily Telegraph* tells an amusing story about a recent municipal election. An independent Conservative candidate was trying to secure the vote of a woman who objected to going to the polls on the ground that there was no one else in the house, and she had the baby to nurse. The persevering candidate was equal to the emergency. "You go and vote," said he, "and I'll do the nursing." On these terms the woman transferred the baby to the arms of the candidate, and went and recorded a vote—it is said in his favor.

LADY GLENESK, in an article on "The Increasing Duration of Human Life," in the *Nineteenth Century*, mentions an old French peasant, Marie Durand by name, of whom she says: "What is undoubtedly rare is a well-attested example of an individual living over 120 years. M. Bachasson, the mayor of the town in which the centenarian lived, wrote to me officially on Sept. 29, 1885: 'What you have read in the papers is quite true. Our centenarian is 125 years old, and celebrated the 100th anniversary of her marriage on the 13th of January last.' Again, on Oct. 24: 'I send you the portrait of our centenarian. The date of her birth is Sept. 22, 1760, and of her marriage, Jan. 13, 1784.' Not content with this, I commissioned a friend to go from Paris to Auberive, where he saw the old peasant herself. It is known that she had a son by her second husband, who died at St. Pierre de Chorraine, in 1810, at the age of thirty-three, and two other sons, by her first marriage, were killed at the battle of Friedland and in Spain. She herself lived under eleven governments, namely, those of Louis XV., Louis XVI., the first republic, consulate under Napoleon, the first empire, Louis XVIII., Charles X., Louis Philippe, the second republic, the second empire, and the third republic."

EDUCATION OF MOTHERS.

Most of the Women's Clubs, when first organized, were unwilling to have woman suffrage even mentioned at their meetings. After a few years, however, they always become less afraid of the subject, and now many of them invite advocates and opponents of suffrage to present their respective sides of the question. Last week the editor of the WOMAN'S COLUMN addressed the Salem Woman's Club on "Women as Citizens." There was a large attendance. It was particularly gratifying to be told that the strongest opponents and the strongest advocates of equal suffrage on the programme committee had been about equally desirous to have the subject brought before the club.

The two delegates from the Salem Woman's Club to the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs at Worcester, made their reports before the lecture. One was a suffragist, the other a remonstrant; and the latter gave a detailed and enthusiastic account of the paper read at Worcester by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, on "The Education of Motherhood."

There seemed something incongruous in the choice of such a topic as "The Education of Motherhood" by the representative of a university that excludes the future mothers of the commonwealth from its educational opportunities. When Clark University was founded, Mrs. Lucy Stone entreated Mr. Clark to let it be open to women, but without avail. And this modern university has not the excuse possessed by the older institutions of learning, that the exclusion of women is a tradition handed down from the past. It was established after their exclusion had become a distinct anachronism.

But Dr. G. Stanley Hall treated his subject in a way that made it not at all incongruous with the exclusion of women from Clark University. If he was correctly reported, the gist of his argument was that women are different from men, and that therefore they ought not to be educated like men. Colonel Higginson says this is like arguing that girls are different from boys, and that therefore they ought not to be fed like boys; that, since boys are fed on meat and potatoes, girls ought to be fed on something else. We may have something more to say about this next week.

Mrs. Lillian Small, of Cape Cod, Mass. lives in a little cottage under the shadow of the great Highland Light, and there she spends most of the time looking through a telescope for passing ships, and telegraphing her observations to Boston. She learned to do this when a child from her father, who occupied the post of signal master. After returning from boarding school she became her father's assistant. Often days go by in which she sees no one save the families of the lighthouse keepers.

Miss Gertrude Buck, A. M., of Vassar College, read an able paper, at the recent Methodist Episcopal Congress, on "The Spiritual Rewards of the Higher English Scholarship."

The Woman's Journal

— IS —

The Woman's Newspaper of America.

FOUNDED BY LUCY STONE, IT HAS LED FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS IN EVERY MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN'S ADVANCEMENT.

While other women's papers and journals are limited to a few subjects, or to special reforms, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL gathers the NEWS from ALL fields in which women are interested and occupied. Every person who wishes to keep in touch with WOMEN'S WORK and ORGANIZATIONS, needs the WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

The WOMAN'S JOURNAL will continue to hold its place as leader in the woman suffrage movement, and will give the latest news from the field. Woman suffrage constitutional amendments are pending in two States, Washington and South Dakota, and woman suffrage bills will be introduced in numerous State Legislatures during the coming winter.

Increased attention will be given in the WOMAN'S JOURNAL during the coming year to women's clubs and organizations, literary, philanthropic, and reformatory, and to the many civic and sociologic movements in which men and women coöperate; also to the industries, occupations, and professions in which women are engaged; to educational news, church interests and household economics.

AMONG THE LEADING FEATURES FOR 1898 WILL BE:

Articles on topics of special interest to progressive **Women's Clubs**, as follows:
 "Women's Clubs and the Commonwealth," by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.
 "The Ethics and Morals of Shopping," by Prof. John Graham Brooks.
 "The Economic Basis of the Woman Question," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.
 "Women and the Single Tax," by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.
 "Prison Reform," by Hon. S. J. Barrows.
 "Summer Camps for Boys," by Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows.
 "Women's Work in the Institutional Church," by Dr. George L. Perin.
 "Model Tenements," by Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln.
 "Women as Factory Inspectors," by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Illinois State Factory Inspector.
 "Care of Dependent Children," by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer.
 "Women's Responsibilities as Citizens," by Miss Elizabeth Burrill Curtis.
 "Equal Suffrage in Colorado," by Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, President Woman's Club of Denver.
 "The Mother and the School," by Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery.
 "The Ballot for Women," by Frances E. Willard.
 "Causes and Uses of the Subjection of Women," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.
 "Destruction of Birds," by Mrs. Orinda Dudley Hornbrooke.

REMINISCENCES, illustrating the changes in the condition of women during the past fifty years, from

Col. T. W. Higginson.
 Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
 Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford.
 Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell.
 Henry B. Blackwell.
 Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz.
 Mrs. Emily P. Collins.
 Mrs. A. S. Duniway.
 Mrs. Caroline M. Severance.
 Judge John Hooker.

Hon. John D. Long.
 Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.
 Miss Susan B. Anthony.
 Dr. Emily Blackwell.
 Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell.
 Mrs. Eliza Sproat Turner.
 Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.
 Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey.
 Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick.
 Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone.
 Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker.
 Judge Bradwell, and many others.

Biographical Sketches entitled

"Husbands of Distinguished American Women,"

will include as subjects:

Dr. Samuel G. Howe. Dr. Calvin Stowe. Rev. D. P. Livermore.
 James Mott, by his granddaughter, Mrs. Anna D. Hallowell.
 Hon. James B. Bradwell, by his daughter, Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer.
 Henry B. Blackwell, by his daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, and others.

Articles describing some of Boston's philanthropies.

The Art Museum.—Associated Charities.—The Use of the Public Library.—Kindergarten for the Blind.—North End Mission.—The Educational and Industrial Union, with its School of Housekeeping.—The Home for Aged Couples.—The Little Wanderers' Home.—Horace Mann School for the Deaf.—Floating Hospital.—Charlesbank Gymnasium. Also, the Stamp Savings Society, by Miss Gertrude T. Jacobs.

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